NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3101.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1789.

BOSTON, October 26.

SATURDAY, between the hours of two and three, arrived in this town from New-York, the PRESIDENT of the United States.

The inhabitants of this metropolis have now the happineſs to felicitate themſelves on having among them the virtuous General who delivered their Capital from the oppreſſion of a Britiſh foe; and in the ſame perſon the magnanimous *Preſident* of the *United States of America*.---The Preſident left New-York on Thurſday, the 15th inſt. to viſit the Eaſtern States, attended only by his two private Secretaries, and Servants.---Actuated by the principles of a true Republican Patriot, and confiding in the ardent affections of the citizens of the ſtates through which he had to paſs, he had it in view to travel without that temporary parade which his dignified ſtation might juſtly claim; but wherever he came, his merits were already known, and the people, with heart-felt joy and high approbation of his virtues, ſaluted him the *Defender* of their *Freedom* and *Independence*.---The worthy Governor of this commonwealth having an exalted eſtimation of the virtuous *Preſident*, and although much indiſpoſed as to his health, was determined to ſhew the Preſident the honors of the government in a ſtile ſuitable to his dignity; accordingly he ordered two troops of Middleſex horſe to eſcort him through that county, and permitted General Brooks to exhibit to the Preſident, on Cambridge common, as he paſſed, a fine body of the militia of the third diviſion, conſiſting of about 1000 men, all in complete uniform and equipment. The Preſident was honored with a ſalute as he paſſed them.---The Governor requeſted the Lieutenant Governor and the Council to meet the Preſident at Cambridge (and would have accompanied them himſelf had his health permitted) whether they were eſcorted by Col. Tyler's corps of the horſe.---The Lieutenant-Governor and Council met him there, and preceded the Preſident under the eſcort of horſe, introduced him to the capital of the commonwealth.

From the beſt accounts we are able to collect, we preſent the following as the

Order of Proceſſion.

The Independent Company of Light-Infantry, commanded by Major *Otis*.
The Independent Fuſiliers, commanded by Capt. Lieut. *Laughton*.
The Independent Cadets, under the command of Major *Scollay*.
Company of Artillery, commanded by Captain *Johnſon*.
[Altogether commanded by Colonel *Bradford*.]
Muſick.
Conſtables of the Town.
Deputy-Sheriffs.
The Select-Men.
Town-Clerk.
Committee of Arrangement.
The High-Sheriff.
The Council of the Commonwealth.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict.

The PRESIDENT, *on horſe-back*,
with his Suite.

Senators, Repreſentatives, &c.
Overſeers of the Poor.
Town Treaſurer.
Magiſtrates.
Conſul of Holland.
The Reverend Clergy.
Phyſicians, &c.
Lawyers.
Merchants, Shopkeepers and Traders.
A Flag-----Device, A Ship coming in, and another loading-----
Motto, *Generous Commerce binds the Nations in a Golden Chain.*
Marine Society, preceded by Captain *Dunn*.
A Flag---A Ship paſſing the Light-houſe, and a Boat going off to her.
Maſters of Veſſels.
Revenue Officers, and others in public Office.
Officers of the late American Army.
Strangers.

Then followed the Artizans, Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, &c. of the Town, in the following (alphabetical) *Order*, viz.

Bakers, preceded by Mr. *John Jenkins*.
A Flag----Device, Three Wheat Sheaves.
Blackſmiths, preceded by Mr. *Clough*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Blockmakers, preceded by Mr. *Skillings*.
A Flag----A Lignumvitæ Tree, bearing Blocks, Pump-Logs and Sheaves.
Boat-Builders, preceded by Mr. *Hichborn*.
A Flag---A Boat.
Cabinet and Chair-Makers, preceded by Mr. *George Bright*.
A Flag---A Cabinet and Chairs.
Card-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Giles Richards*.
A Flag----Seven Links held by ſeven Hands, repreſenting the Company of Card-Makers, with a Pair of Cards in the Center. Motto, *United to extend the Manufactures of our Country.*
Carvers, preceded by Mr. *Skillings*.
A Flag---A Tree and a Carver at Work. Motto, *The Arts flouriſh under Liberty.*
Chaiſe and Coach-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Bumſtead*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Clock and Watch-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Moſes Peck*.
A Flag---Truth ſitting in a Cloud, pointing to the Sun, and Time underneath, pointing to a Time-piece, viewing the apparent true Time. Motto, *Tempus rerum imperator. Time governeth all things.*
Coopers, preceded by Mr. *Job Wheelwright*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Copperſmiths, Braziers and Founders, preceded by Mr. *William Caldwell*.
A Flag---A Circle of eleven Bells, with three Black Lead Pots, a Still, Tea-Kettle and Hammers. Motto, *Uniſon.*
Cordwainers, &c. preceded by Mr. *S. Bangs*.
A Flag---Three Goats Heads in an oval Figure, one Goat for the Creſt, and one Warrier on each Side ſupporting the Arms, called Criſpin and Criſpianus.
Diſtillers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Hill*.
A Flag---A Still, with their Arms diſplayed above. Motto, *Drop as Rain---Diſtil as Dew.*
Duck Manufacturers, preceded by Mr. *Alker*.
A Flag---A Loom with a Man weaving. Motto, *Boſton Sail-Cloth Manufactures.*
Glaziers and Plumbers, preceded by Mr. *Caleb Champney*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Goldſmiths and Jewellers, preceded by Mr. *Benjamin Burt*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Hair Dreſſers, preceded by Mr. *Jonathan Farnum*.
A Flag---A Wig, Razor and Comb. Motto, *By Faſhion we live.*
Hatters and Furriers, preceded by Captain *Nat. Balch*.
A Flag---An Arm and Hand ſupporting a Hat.
Houſe Carpenters, preceded by Mr. *William Crafts*.
A Flag---Their Arms. Motto, *Honor God.*
Leather Dreſſers, and Leather Breeches-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Adam Colſon*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Lemon-Dealers, preceded by Mr. *James Wheling*.
A Flag---An Orange in the centre of three Lemons, and a Pine-Apple at top; an Orange and Pine-Tree at the ſides. Motto, *Succeſs to Trade.*
Limners and Portrait-Painters, preceded by Colonel *Maſon*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Maſons, preceded by Major *Bell*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Maſt-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Urann*.
A Flag---A Bowſprit, Top and Cap.
Mathematical Inſtrument Makers, preceded by Mr. *Wm. Hager*.
A Flag---A Quadrant and Compaſs Card. Motto, *The Artiſt's Pride and Seaman's Guide.*
Paper Stainers, preceded by Mr. *William Hovey*.
A Flag---Three Panther's Heads, and a Pelican. Motto, *May the fair Daughters of Columbia deck themſelves and their Walls with our own Manufactures.*
Pewterers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Green*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Printers, Book-binders and Stationers, preceded by Mr. *Benjamin Edes*.
A Flag---A Printing-Preſs on one Side. Motto, *The Art which preſerves all Arts.* On the Reverſe, the Stationers arms, three Doves and a Bible.
Riggers.
A Flag---A Ship with her bare Maſts ſtanding.
Rope-Makers, preceded by Mr. *William M'Neill*.
A Flag---Queen Catharine, the Patroneſs of Rope-Makers, with Hemp round her Waiſt, a Spinning Wheel with eleven Spinners pointing at a Spinning Wheel, and a Coil of Cable. Motto, *Succeſs to American Manufactures.*
Saddlers, preceded by Mr. *Zachariah Hicks*.
A Flag---Three Pack Saddles.
Sail-Makers, preceded by Captain *Samuel Barrett*.
A Flag---A Bench, tarring of Twine, and roping a Sail.
Shipwrights, Caulkers, Ship-Joiners, Head-Builders and Sawyers, preceded by Deacon *Gibbon Sharp*.
A Flag---The Hull of a Ship, and thirteen Stars on a Croſs.
Sugar-Boilers, preceded by Mr. *Samuel Snelling*.
Tallow-Chandlers, &c. preceded by Mr. *William Frobiſher*.
A Flag---Three Doves with Olive Branches in their Mouths, and two Wax Candles. Motto, *As ſhines the* PRESIDENT, *ſo let your Light ſhine.*
Tanners and Curriers, preceded by Mr. *Samuel Baſt*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Taylors, preceded by Mr. *Ballard*.
A Flag-- Their arms.
Tin-Plate-Workers, preceded by Mr. *Howe*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Tobacconiſts, preceded by Mr. *M'Kean*.
A Flag---A Hand Supporting a Hand of Tobacco, a Roll and a Paper of Tobacco.
Truckmen, preceded by Mr. *Jeremiah Gore*.
A Flag---Two Horſes with a Truck loaded, and a man driving.
Wharfingers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Moore*.
A Flag---A Cart loaded with Wood, drawn by three Horſes. Motto, *Wood Wharfingers.*
Wheelwrights, preceded by Mr. *Jennings*.
Seamen, preceded by Captain *Job Prince*,
With a large Ship Flag.

On the Preſident's arrival at the State-houſe he aſcended a temporary balcony adjoining the gallery, where were a ſelect choir of Singers, who, upon the Preſident's appearance, ſang the following

O D E,

TO COLUMBIA'S FAVORITE SON.

I.

GREAT *WASHINGTON* the Hero's come,
Each heart exulting hears the ſound,
Thouſands to their deliverer throng,
And ſhout him welcome all around!
Now in full Chorus join the ſong,
And ſhout aloud great WASHINGTON.

II.

There view *Columbia*'s fav'rite Son,
Her Father, Saviour, Friend and Guide!
There ſee th' immortal *WASHINGTON!*
His Country's Glory, Boaſt and Pride!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

III.

When the impending ſtorm of War,
Thick clouds and darkneſs hid our way,
Great *WASHINGTON*, our Polar Star,
Aroſe; and all was light as day!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

IV.

'Twas on yon plains thy valour roſe,
And ran like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled *Paria*'s foes,
And chac'd whole legions to the main!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

V.

Thro' countleſs dangers, toils and cares,
Our Hero led us ſafely on---
With matchleſs ſkill directs the wars,
'Till Vict'ry crys---the day's his own!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VI.

His country ſav'd, the conteſt o'er,
Sweet peace reſtor'd, his toils to crown,
The Warrior to his native ſhore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VII.

But ſoon Columbia call'd him forth
Again to ſave her ſinking fame,
To take the Helm, and, by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VIII.

Nor yet alone through *Paria*'s ſhores,
Has fame her mighty trumpet blown;
E'n *Europe*, *Afric*, *Aſia*, hears,
And emulate the deeds he's done!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

After which the Proceſſion paſſed by the Preſident, under the Gallery, and then diſperſed, highly ſatisfied with the occaſion of their aſſembling, and fully participating in the Joy of the Day.

The Independent Companies then eſcorted the Preſident to his Reſidence in Court-ſtreet,----fired three vollies, and then diſmiſſed.

In the evening the ſeveral public houſes in State-Street were illuminated---the Coffee houſe, - Bunch of Grapes,---Eaſtern Coffee-houſe, &c. together, which made a beautiful appearance.

Fire Works were alſo diſplayed in ſaid ſtreet.

Rockets were likewiſe thrown from the French Ships in the Harbour, and from Caſtle William.

Two French Frigates, L'Active, and L'Senſible, were delightfully illuminated---the former with ſeveral hundred Lamps judiciouſly arranged.

It is ſuppoſed the number aſſembled upon the above occaſion amounted to 24,000 perſons---No unfavourable accident happened during the whole ſcene---that we have heard of.

The regularity and good order in the Proceſſion afforded to the Marſhals the higheſt ſatisfaction---as well as to the numerous ſpectators.

The following gentlemen were the Marſhals of the proceſſion, viz. Major *Robert Davis*, Major *Samuel Cabot*, Major *William Bird*, Capt. *Joſeph Head*, Capt. *Martin Sobier* *Sylvanus Bourne*, Eſq; Mr. *John M'Lean*, and Mr. *James Lovell*.

[*The haſte in which the preceding account was collected we hope will plead as a ſufficient excuſe in not being more particular.*]

It is ſaid the Governor and Council have invited the PRESIDENT and Suite, and the Vice-Preſident of the United-States, to an Entertainment to-morrow.

We ſincerely lament that the indiſpoſition of our excellent Governor unavoidably prevented him from accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor and Council to Cambridge on Saturday, to meet the PRESIDENT of the United States; and that the diſagreeable Weather in the Afternoon forbid his going abroad that Day. However we have the pleaſure of being informed, that, invited by the fine Weather of the Sabbath, in the intermediate Time of Service, he had an agreeable Interview with the Preſident, during which their mutual Friendſhips were highly evidenced.

A Correſpondent obſerved with great Pleaſure the Vice-Preſident in the Proceſſion from the State-Houſe; who, at the Requeſt of the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded with the Proceſſion to the Reſidence of the Preſident.

Tueſday laſt the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe reported to the Town, aſſembled in Town Meeting, an ADDRESS to be preſented to the PRESIDENT of the United States, on his Arrival in Town.---At the above-mentioned Meeting, the following Gentlemen were appointed as a Committee, to be joined with the *Selectmen*, to carry the new Syſtem of Education into Operation, viz---Hon. *Thomas Dawes*, Eſq; Rev. *Samuel Weſt*, Dr. *N. W. Appleton*, *George Richard Minot*, Eſq; *John Coffin Jones*, Eſq; Rev. *James Freeman*, *Chriſtopher Gore*, Eſq; Dr. *Aaron Dexter*, Rev. *John Lathrop*, Dr. *Thomas Welſh*, and *Jonathan Maſon*, jun. Eſquire.

A gentleman, a real friend to liberty and the United States of America, preſents his compliments to the managers of the Oratorio which is to be performed in this town ſome time before the departure of the worthy PRESIDENT of the States, who it is ſuppoſed will honor the ſaid performance with his preſence, and humbly offers them the following ejaculation, to be ſet to muſic, for the concluſion of the Oratorio:

GOD ſave the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; long may he continue the Source of their LIBERTY, PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Published at Hartford, by Mr. ELISHA BABCOCK.

THE OBSERVER.----No. I.

THE value of many civil inſtitutions cannot be known, without a familiar acquaintance with the ſtate of ſome nation wholly deſtitute of them. By this means ſtrangers travelling in the United States often diſcover excellencies in their political Conſtitutions, and in the ſeveral ſafe-guards to liberty, which are not noticed by the native inhabitants who have always uſed them. A Frenchman or a Spaniard, educated within the verge of deſpotic authority, ſees with tranſport a fabric of freedom, and is much more particular in noticing every part, than the American, who, accuſtomed by habit, thinks them the immediate works of nature, and that the ſame may be found in all nations---Let Americans thank their God, and admire the wiſdom of their anceſtors, for the patrimony of civil liberty. A perſon who means in future to conſider himſelf a citizen of no one nation, but of the world, begs you to know that you are the favoured people of the Almighty Father. It is true you are not rich---neither are you poor---there is more poverty and diſtreſs in a ſingle city of Europe, than in the whole American dominion. Every honeſt man may live in a ſtate of competency; and competence to a wiſe mind is affluence, it is all that human nature can receive. You have no Baſtiles or Inquiſitions---no tyrannizing Nobles: None to ſupport but thoſe who are employed in your ſervice. Your rulers are of your own creation---your perſons are ſacred ſo long as you are innocent---and the poor have the ſame acceſs and remedy in your courts of juſtice as the rich. Your public debt, if it can be funded and preſerved among yourſelves, will be a bond of union, and in this way an advantage.

The public debt, under juſt and fixed regulations, will be an increaſe of circulating property, very ſerviceable to the growth of commerce and manufactures---government cannot be ſupported without a number of officers, who for the public dignity muſt be honorably ſupported; but in the choice of theſe officers all men of merit may ſtand as candidates for appointment.--You are not confined, as in the old nations of Europe, to the beggered ſons of noble families, to whom lucrative places are generally given as a means of expenſive living, which they can obtain in no other way. You have ſeen the federal appointments to office made with a ſurpriſing ſagacity and regard to merit, from a claſs of men who have had the confidence of the people, and are known to poſſeſs eminent genius and integrity in the reſpective departments they fill. Under ſuch direction the wheels of government cannot fail to move ſafely and for the benefit of the whole.------ BUT LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealouſy will begin to throw out her ſuſpicions. There have been almoſt innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no induſtry; who wiſhed to live an eaſy life on public ſupport. All theſe are diſappointed, and will wiſh to revenge themſelves, by inſinuations againſt the deſigns of government, and the favored perſons who manage our great intereſts. Like an honeſt people, let us deſpiſe every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate. We ſhall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects, if there be any.

From a late London paper.

CURE FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

I AM neither Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary or Noſtrum-monger (ſays a correſpondent)----but totally ignorant of the Materia Medica, except that I have ſwallowed large draughts of it, to cure me of painful returns of St. Anthony's Fire, at ſpring and fall. In vain, alas! did I ſwallow; for the Saint was conſtant in his viſits at the accuſtomed time, notwithſtanding the repeated prophecies of my Doctor and Apothecary to the contrary. Fortunately for me, ten years ſince I was favoured with a viſit from a good Lady Bountiful, during a ſpring confinement, who told me, that if I would at the time the Elder tree bloſſoms, and in the ſpring of the year, at each ſeaſon for a month, drink every morning, faſting, half a pint of Elder Flower Tea, and the ſame in the afternoon, that it would drown the Saint. The next ſeaſon of the Elder Tree bloſſoming I followed her advice, as alſo the ſpring following, and have done ſo for theſe nine years, ſince which time the Saint has never tormented me in the leaſt. I have recommended this excellent Tea, from my experience of it, to ten of my Fellow-ſufferers ſince my own cure, every one of whom hath found it a ſpecific remedy. When the Elder Tree is in bloſſom, a ſufficient quantity of the Flowers ſhould be gathered, in a dry day, and dried with great care for ſpring uſe. The Tea is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on two handfuls of Elder Flowers when green; a leſs quantity will do when dry. It may be drank hot or cold, as beſt agrees with the ſtomach. Each ſingle bloſſom is not to be picked off, but the heads from the main ſtalk.

To the PRINTER.

THE moſt fatal Conſequences have always attended the Politicks of Women. They do miſchief enough with their charms, without dabbling in politics. The beauty of Helen produced a bloody War, which continued ten years, and involved in it the greateſt men then exiſting.-----Cleopatra, partly by perſonal charms, and more by intrigue, produced the Alexandrian War, ſet all Egypt in a flame, drew into the quarrel the greateſt men in Rome, and by her beauty and eloquence entrapt even Cæſar himſelf.---Livia, the wife of Auguſtus, had a ſovereign ſway over the Government, both public and private, and, in the end, was ſuppoſed to poiſon him.

Claudius, the ſucceeding Emperor (after Tiberius) was governed by his wives, and by one of them diſpatched.---The mother of Nero ruled the Empire of Rome ſolely by her councils; deſtroyed, by poiſon and the ſword, every competitor to Imperial power, till ſhe had ſafely ſeated her ſon Nero on the throne. More than twenty Roman Emperors were made and deſtroyed by the machinations of Women.---In our æra, the Women have not been idle; Catherine of Medicis, in France, the Miſtreſs of Louis IV. and in this country the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, ſole ruler of Anne. Charles the firſt loſt his crown and life by implicit obedience to the councils of his Wife. The greateſt and moſt unheard of Revolutions is now taking place in a neighbouring kingdom, by the obſtinacy of a Woman. From all this, the Ladies of Royal Rank may learn an uſeful leſſon:---That the miſchief the above great Perſonages entailed on ſtates, nations, kingdoms, and empires, finally fell upon themſelves; as they all, except two, fell ſacrifices to their own baneful influence.

How far the Revolution which has happened in a neighbouring kingdom has been brought on by the interference and ambition of a Woman, let the late conduct of their people towards a certain Lady determine.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington, Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years of age, with a ſtar between his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in four weeks from the date hereof. RICHARD WALKER.

KINGSTON (*Jamaica*) Auguſt 19.

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in the ſtate of Georgia, dated July 25, 1789.

"We have ſtill our dreads about us from the copper-coloured Sovereign. What our hopes lead us to expect one day, is fruſtrated the next. The keen part of this community adjudge him artful, political, and rather deluſive, but not totally deſtitute of virtue and magnanimity. Indeed, he ſeems to expect peace on his own terms: therefore, God only knows when it will be confirmed, unleſs Congreſs take the buſineſs on themſelves.

"The ſeat of the preſent diſturbances anſwers now as a rendezvous for European adventurers---therefore, the Monarch will be never at a loſs for white Chieftans of ſome denomination. They have lately uſhered in a new Principal at the head of their renowned tribe of horſe, by birth an Iriſhman---a ſubſtitute for one Thompſon, an Engliſhman, who once headed this detachment, and we believe not undeſervedly the favorite of the riſing genius, except in the caſe of being ſuſpected of an attrocious crime, that of adultery with one of their ſquaws of the firſt conſequence, which reduced him to the neceſſity of decamping and leaving his property, or elſe loſe his life. The preſent is a man further advanced in years, has been much longer in the country, and of good military talents. Different accounts confirm him a perfect tyrant, unawed by compaſſion, continually embruing his hands in the blood of the innocent, for the ill-gotten plunder."

SAVANNAH, October 8.

Since our laſt, advice has been received that the Commiſſioners had left the Rock Landing, Mr. M'Gillivray having previouſly gone off with the Indians, without entering on the propoſed treaty.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) October 12.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, September 19.

"ON Thurſday evening laſt arrived at this place, the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Eſquires, Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary for negociating treaties with the Indian tribes ſouth of the Ohio, on their way to the Rock Landing, to conclude the treaty with the Creeks. After ſome communications with the Executive, they took an early dinner with his Honor the Governor, and proceeded about three o' clock yeſterday afternoon.---From appointments ſo reſpectable and confidential, we have the beſt founded hopes of a ſubſtantial and juſt peace, and we feel it as a favourable feature already impreſſing in the dawnings of the new government.---They were eſcorted out of town by Captain Watkins, and a number of reſpectable gentlemen.

"The arrival of Gen. Lincoln in this frontier of the ſouthern department has given univerſal pleaſure, in which he was equally diſtinguiſhed by his merits and ſervices, under every adverſity and difficulty in the late war. Nothing could have been more apt, or ſo confidential, as his preſent appointment.

"The Commiſſioners are accompanied by the Hon. William Few, Eſq; and their Secretary Major Franks.

PETERSBURG, October 22.

We are informed a perſon was ſeen a few days ago, on his way from the Commiſſioners, who were appointed to hold a treaty with the Southern Indians, to the Congreſs, with diſpatches concerning the noted Alexander M'Gillivray, who, it was ſaid, had refuſed to accept of the terms offered him by the Commiſſioners, and had declined holding a treaty with them.---Should this be true, it is very probable a war will be the conſequence.

NORFOLK, September 12.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Sept. 3.

"From the elections which have taken place for members to our Convention, which is to meet in November, I think you may reſt aſſured that this ſtate will adopt the new conſtitution."

HALIFAX, October 13.

We are deſired by Authority to publiſh, for the information of Maſters of veſſels coming into this harbour, that the Block-Houſe on the Citadel-Hill, which was a conſpicuous object, is now removed, on account of its ruinous condition. The flag and ſignal ſtaff ſtill remain, and may be ſeen from ſea as uſual.

The hulk alſo of the large ſhip ſome time ſince ſtranded, at the back of Thrum Cape, was beat to pieces in the late ſtorm.

BOSTON, October 20.

As it muſt eventually tend to promote the happineſs and glory of the King, and the freedom and felicity of the nation, we cannot but wiſh, as the firſt operations of the National Aſſembly of France have been marked with the ſame features---that the French nation may be as happy in eſtabliſhing a conſtitution as their allies the United States of America have been, who now enjoy the *complete operation* of a ſyſtem of government which has aſtoniſhed Europe---drawn from its moſt celebrated Civilians the higheſt encomiums, and is calculated to promote not only the happineſs, honor and glory of the union---but eſſentially to promote the Rights of Mankind.

The Hall of the elegant edifice, known by the name of Faneuil Hall, was, previous to the war, ornamented with the portraits of ſeveral dignified perſonages, which were either deſtroyed or taken away by the Britiſh, in the time of the ſiege;--one of them was the full length of GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the weſt end of the Hall.

Would it not be a lively and expreſſive teſtimonial of our regard and veneration for the illuſtrious perſonage, who is momently expected to honor this town with his preſence----for the town to requeſt their committee to prepare an addreſs, to expreſs a deſire that the Preſident of the United States would be pleaſed to permit our ingenious townſman and reſpected portrait painter (Mr. Johnſon) to wait on him, for the purpoſe of taking an exact and full length portrait, to be put in the ſame place where the portrait of the King of Great-Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the Hall, and give pleaſure to every real friend of America.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Oct. 15.

The ſentiments of the good people of this ſtate, ſays a correſpondent, who have been oppoſed to the new Fœderal Conſtitution, are daily altering; and the only chance there is for the preſent adminiſtration to keep the reins of government will be, for the General Aſſembly to recommend a Convention to decide on the Conſtitution before another general election.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 17.

"I informed you in my laſt, that an opinion had began to prevail, that the exploſion of gun-powder near Veſoul, by which it was ſaid ſo many lives had been loſt, was the effect of chance, and not of deſign. This opinion is now generally received; and the Lord of Quince, who was conſidered as a monſter in nature, and juſtly too, whilſt he was thought to have been the author of a deliberate deſign to blow up his neighbours, is now pretty generally acquitted of the ſmalleſt ſhare of guilt in this tranſaction.

"The particulars of the caſe are thus ſtated in an account taken upon the ſpot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the exploſion took place. In this park there ſtood a pavillion, where the powder and arms belonging to the Lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. The dragoons went into the pavillion, and being intoxicated reſolved to ſleep there that night. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured, that finding a barrel of gunpowder (there was only one in the pavillion) and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with reſpect to the candle as they would otherwiſe have been; and thus incautiouſly ſet fire to the powder, which deſtroyed them and the building together. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of theſe three men were found; and, after a minute inveſtigation, it does not appear that any other perſon whatever was either killed or hurt by the exploſion, ſo little truth was there in the report which at firſt prevailed, that the Lord de Quince, through hatred to the popular cauſe, had blown up his gueſts, whom, for the moſt heliſh purpoſe, he had invited to his houſe. Had this unfortunate, but innocent, gentleman fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the caſe, there is no doubt but he would have been made to ſuffer the moſt cruel death that people could deviſe, who, in inflicting it, would think that they were doing a meritorious deed, and an act of juſtice.

There is ſomething peculiarly delightful to the mind in tracing ſuch analogies between the natural and moral world, as tend to throw light on many important ſubjects, and to confirm our faith it the ſublime doctrine of our holy religion.---The origin and progreſſive ſtages of the butterfly's exiſtence are beautifully illuſtrative of the nature, changes, and future deſtiny of man. The butterfly is produced from a catterpillar, which, having moved for a ſeaſon in its lowly narrow ſphere, falls into a ſtate of torpid inſenſibility. Thus it continues during the gloom of winter; but when the gladſome beam of ſpring appears, it is re-animated, burſts its confinement, ſoars aloft, acquires new beauty, power and vigour. Its ſcene of action, its enjoyments, its exerciſes, are changed; the ſubſtance is retained, but the modification is totally altered: It is at once another, and the ſame:---Attend then to the demonſtrations of annual experience, and ſay---"*Why "ſhould it be thought incredible, that God ſhould raiſe the dead?*"

By Capt. Carpenter, who arrived here yeſterday, in ſeven days from Savanna, in Georgia, advices are received, which ſtate that the Commiſſioners from the United States for negociating with the Southern Indians have been diſappointed, in not being able to effect a Treaty. The cauſes of this failure are not mentioned.

Capt. Burbeck's company, which eſcorted the Commiſſioners on this occaſion, were expected to embark for New-York, on board Capt. Schemerhorn, the 20th inſt. and may be daily expected.

It appears by the papers from Boſton, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greateſt preparation to expreſs their reſpect to the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States on his arrival. A grand proceſſion has been determined on, and the ſeveral trades have prepared their reſpective ſtandards for the occaſion. At a late Town Meeting the Hon. Judge Sullivan ſuggeſted the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphal Arch at the entrance of the Town, to remain a laſting memorial of this pleaſing event.

On this happy occaſion all party diſtinctions have ſubſided; all ranks are emulous to expreſs their feelings in the moſt unequivocal and loyal attachments to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whoſe approach, like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally diſſipated the fog of anti-fœderaliſm.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland that at their late ſeſſions of Aſſembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and paſſed into a law for collecting a Revenue, ſaid to be nearly ſimilar to that of the United States---the duties payable in ſolid coin. At the ſame time they made a new eſtabliſhment of revenue officers, and formed the State into diſtricts. Theſe proceedings are conſidered there as an indirect ſtep of the Antics towards a union with their ſiſter States: Moſt of the new appointed officers have been violent in their oppoſition to the Fœderal Government, having made loud complaints that the fees eſtabliſhed by Congreſs were exorbitant and oppreſſive; but ſince their appointment their tune is much altered---they begin to think themſelves very ſuitable perſons to hold the ſame poſts under the New Government, when that State comes into the Union. Notwithſtanding they have paper money at command, they appear to be very fond of a little hard caſh, and collect it with ſeverity from the veſſels which bring wood, brick and fiſh, into their State, to ſupply the ſea-port towns with thoſe articles, making them pay conſiderable fees in gold and ſilver.-----How can ſuch a deſcription of men have the preſumption to think that Congreſs will continue them in the ſtations they now hold, when that ſtate ſhall accede to the general government? Rather may it be ſuppoſed that men who have been aiding and ſupporting an iniquitous ſyſtem of government in their State, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherleſs children, and the honeſt creditor, of their property, will be conſidered as unſuitable perſons to be employed in poſts of honor and reſponſibility under a wiſe and good government.

A happy revolution of ſentiments is obſerved to have taken place throughout the United States:---Local views and narrow prejudices are univerſally reprobated.---A generous, national ſpirit pervades the whole Union: Formerly we uſed to call ourſelves Engliſhmen, Germans, Iriſhmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the Country from whence we reſpectively originated---but now, even the diſtinctions of States are ſcarcely heard---and like other Great Nations, who have riſen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Country we inhabit, AMERICANS---a name that ſhall ere long be more deſired, and confer greater honor, than that of ROMAN ever did.

October 30, from a Correſpondent.

The TRANSIT of MERCURY, which will happen on Sunday, the 8th day of November next, will furniſh delightful entertainment to the Philomathi of every rational and enlightened nation. Several gentlemen of this city, we hear, have prepared apparatus for making obſervations on this grand phœnomenon; and it is much to the honour of New York, to find ſo many friends of ſcience amongſt her citizens.

The Solar Syſtem is a ſubject, the conſideration whereof frequently aſtoniſhes the human mind: for although we may approach towards forming an idea of the vaſt ſpace which it occupies, the great number of miles and enormous ſize of the Sun, &c. yet we often fail of getting a competent idea. To conceive the ſize of the Sun, or the diſtance of Saturn, is nearly impoſſible, and almoſt repels the moſt daring imagination; and the common mode of delineating the orbits of the planets in plane, is one cauſe why ſome ſtudents find ſo much difficulty in apprehending the *true appearance* of the orbits of the heavenly bodies, which ſhould certainly be repreſented in ſection.

Mercury and Venus remove to a certain diſtance from the Sun, and then, after ſeeming at reſt, return in nearly the ſame line, and remove to the ſame diſtance on the other ſide, where the ſame thing is repeated. This, to the eye, is not a revolution in *ſection*; and this might be explained by a draught, which ſhould always accompany the common declinations.

Even looking at an Orrery is doing nothing towards having a true idea of the ſize and diſtance of the planets, in proportion to each other. If the Sun is only 1,000,000 times larger than the Earth, is is evident we cannot exhibit two circles, on any ſheet of elephant paper, that will bear this proportion to each other. Suppoſe we take the floor of a large room, and deſcribe a circle 2 feet in diameter; the earth may then be repreſented by a pin's head: the diſtance of the Sun from the Earth is about 80 times his diameter: if ſo, there muſt be a circle of 320 feet in diameter for the Earth's orbit, which no room will contain. If we try a large field, then draw the Earth's orbit, and ſtand in the center, ſuppoſing the eye to be in the place of the Sun, the earth will be too ſmall to be ſeen.

Theſe obſtacles occurring in the comparatively ſmall diſtance of the Earth, how ſhall we ever be able to conceive the immenſe diſtances of the Superior Planets?

The imagination, however, may be aſſiſted, by ſuppoſing the Fœderal Hall of New-York to repreſent the ſize of the Sun, ſay 500 feet in circumference: then Mercury would be only about the ſize of a billiard ball, and would appear about the diſtance of the Star redoubt on Greenwich road; Venus would be about the

ſize of a large tennis ball, at the diſtance of Cumming's tavern; the Earth, about the ſize of a 20lb. cannon ball, at Bergen; Mars, like a billiard ball, at Newark; Jupiter, about the ſize of a 300 gallon ſtill, at Elizabeth-town; Saturn, like a one hundred and eighty gallon ſtill, at Princetown, and the Georgium Sidus, or Herſchell Planet, would be at Philadelphia. By this ſcheme it is evident we would hardly diſtinguiſh Jupiter or Saturn with the naked eye, much leſs their Satellites: Neither could we conceive, properly, the difference between four miles and twenty, when viewed on a line; the four miles might appear like two or one, and the twenty might be ten or thirty, for ought we could judge. Hence it is demonſtrable that we cannot, by any contrivance, put the ſize and diſtance of the planets upon a proportionable ſcale, ſo as to take in the whole with our eye or underſtanding!

The ſlowneſs of their motion is equally incomprehenſible! Strange, to call a motion ſlow, which, in many of the planets, is quicker than that of a ball ſhot from a cannon! But a circuit, which is ſix or twelve months, or twenty years in performing, is ſlow beyond conception: and yet this motion is called whirling---as if the planets went round their orbits like a top!-----Though quick and ſlow are comparative terms, we have ideas of each ariſing from the medium of the two: the motion of a flea is quick; of a ſnail, ſlow; and the common walk of a man is neither quick nor ſlow. Let us imagine an elephant to walk, and a flea to hop the ſame diſtance in the ſame time, would not the motion of the one appear ſlow, and the other quick? In ſhort, quickneſs or ſlowneſs does not depend upon the abſolute quantity of ground over which the animal paſſes in a certain time, but upon the relative quantity of its own ſize.

The earth is about eight minutes in moving the ſpace of its diameter, 7970 miles, therefore its abſolute motion is ſlow; it is 24 hours making one revolution round its axis, which gives no idea of velocity. If, however, we were placed very near the earth, and could be held ſtill, unaffected by its attraction, the earth's ſurface would appear to change with an incredible velocity; and ſo would a ſnail's motion appear to an animalcule. The quantity of ſpace, when compared to any we can move over in the ſame time, is vaſt, and the motion quick; but when conſidered as belonging to a body of the ſize of a world, the motion is ſlow. Suppoſe a common globe was turned eaſily round in 24 hours; imagine an animal, as much inferior to it as a man is to the earth; would the animal apprehend this globe's motion round its axis in 24 hours to be quick, or to deſerve the name of whirling? Would we not rather ſay, that though the ſurface paſſed quick in review before the animal, yet the abſolute motion of the whole was exceedingly ſlow? Perhaps it is our meaſuring this motion by miles, that makes us fancy it quick---which is much like taking the height of a mountain in hair breadths. When we are told that Saturn moves in its orbit more than 22,000 miles in an hour, we conceive the velocity to be great; but when we find that he is more than three hours moving the ſpace of his own diameter, we muſt then think it, as it really is, ſlow.

The following is the moſt accurate calculation we can procure, of the ſize, diſtance and periods of the planets, which we hope will at preſent be acceptable to our readers:

	Diam. in Eng. miles.	Diſtance from the Sun.	Ann. Periods. y	d	h	Square miles in ſurface.
Sun	890,000					1,828,911,000,000
Mer.	3,000	36,841,468	0	87	23	21,236,800
Ven.	9 330	68 891,486	0	224	17	691,361,300
Earth	7,970	95 173,000	1	0	0	199,859,860
Mars	5,400	145 014,148	1	321	17	62,038,240
Jupiter	94,000	494 990,976	11	314	18	20,603,970,000
Saturn	78,000	907 956,130	29	174	0	14,102,562,000
Herſ.	36,000	1,800,000,000	82	34	0	7,577,496,000

Comets.-----Twenty-one have been ſeen, periods of three only accurately aſcertained-----

1ſt. 1531, 1607, 1682 and 1758,	period 75 years.
2d. 1532, 1661, and is expected in 1790,	129 years.
3d. Appeared laſt in 1680,	575 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4.

On Monday laſt the Honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; and yeſterday PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſq; was elected Clerk.

The Supreme Executive Council have appointed DANIEL BRODHEAD, Eſq; Surveyor General of this ſtate, in the place of JOHN LUKENS, Eſq; deceaſed.

Agreeably to the proclamation of his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, recommending THURSDAY, the 26th of *November*, as a day of general Thankſgiving and Prayer, the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council have, by proclamation, appointed that day for the purpoſe throughout this ſtate.

The National Aſſembly of France have come to the following reſolutions:

Firſt. The National Aſſembly ordain, That in future no money ſhall be ſent to the Court of Rome to the Vice-Legateſhip of Avignon, nor to the Nunciate of Lucerne, for any religious purpurpoſe whatever: but the pariſhioners ſhall apply to their Biſhops for benefices and diſpenſations, which ſhall be granted to them gratis, notwithſtanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All churches in France ſhould enjoy the ſame liberty.

Secondly. No perſon ſhall in future hold any benefice of benefices exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No perſon ſhall enjoy penſions or benefices to a greater amount than the above ſum of 3000 livres.

Thirdly. On the delivery of the account, which ſhall be laid before the Aſſembly of the ſtate, of penſions and rewards, the Aſſembly, in concert with the King, ſhall proceed to ſuppreſs thoſe that have not been merited, and to reduce ſuch as ſhall appear exceſſive, reſerving to themſelves the power of determining a certain ſum which the King ſhall diſpoſe of in future to ſuch purpoſes.

The ſum which the Aſſembly intend to allow the rectors of country pariſhes, in lieu of tithes, is not more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas a year.

This will be paring down the livings with a vengeance; for many of the country pariſhes, particularly in Normandy, are worth 700l. a year.

The following is copied from a late Boſton Paper:---

BOSTON.

[*A gentleman who arrived in this town on Sunday laſt, from Ruſſia, has been good enough to communicate the following particulars, addreſſed to the Printer. It will be more acceptable to the public, as the accounts we have received of the ſtate of affairs in the North have all along been involved in "thick darkneſs," owing to the indirect channels through which the people of this hemiſphere have been obliged to receive information of events in that quarter.*]

October 3. 1789.

"SIR,

"THE Ruſſians and Swedes ſtill continue hoſtilities, nor does it appear probable, that their difference will ſpeedily terminate to their mutual repoſe: The growing greatneſs, together with the amazing increaſe of the Empreſs's authority, has not only menaced his Swediſh majeſty, but ſtruck a general alarm into all the European powers. Her ambition appears unlimited: And her diſpoſition, as well as her inclination to extirpate the Turks from Europe, have excited the attention of his Britannic majeſty, together with the King of Pruſſia, to check her wonted career, and curb thus early the encroachments of her power: and by this junction to keep the balance of Europe more equally poiſed:---From theſe principles the King of Sweden has been induced to declare war---or from like motives to engage in an alliance with the Turks againſt the Empreſs; ſhould ſhe be ſucceſsful in the Black Sea by their conqueſt, her next object would be to reduce the Swedes to a like ſubmiſſion. The Swediſh King has wiſely conceived, that a neighbouring power is to be watched in its infancy, and not be permitted to grow to ſuch extremes as would be dangerous of attacking that power; but juſtly conſidered beſt to reduce it to its former limitations: Had he tamely remained a ſpectator, and calmly have beheld the ſucceſs of her operations, he might have found it difficult to have defended his own territories againſt an uſurpation. However, the genius of the Swediſh monarch evidently appears calculated for war; his enterpriſing character never intended to have continued as an idle beholder, when his intereſt ſeemed ſo manifeſtly concerned in forming an alliance---endeavouring to controul the rapid growth of the Ruſſian empire. Happily for him, his genius coincided with his inclination, and happily for his ſubjects, a combination of circumſtances animated him to this enterpriſe!---His declaration of war was received with as much aſtoniſhment to the court of Ruſſia, as if a like declaration had ſprung from the moſt diſtant quarter.

"It is ſaid to be univerſally the opinion formed in Peterſburg, that the Grand Seignior has engaged to be at the whole expence of the war, provided Sweden took an active part therein; beſides furniſhing the King with a conſiderable loan by way of ſecurity, in caſe of failure on his ſide, and to ſupport all the charges which may accrue to his Swediſh majeſty.

"Long has the King of Sweden wiſhed for an opportunity to recover thoſe poſſeſſions in Livonia*, which were arreſted from his anceſtors. The time appears now to be approaching, if this favourable moment is miſſed, perhaps another may never preſent in the courſe of his reign.-----Hitherto he has been fortunate, a battle having been fought on the confines of Swediſh Finland, about one hundred miles from Peterſburg, which is reported to have laſted three days ſucceſſively; in which the Swediſh King gained greatly the advantage, owing in a great meaſure to the judicious ſituation of his poſt, which was happily choſen on the ſummit of two mountains, where the Ruſſian army attempted to diſlodge him, and force him from his fortifications, in which they received great ſlaughter, and were repulſed with conſiderable loſs---more particularly the choſen guards of the Empreſs, who having diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an eminent manner, are ſaid to have been cut off to a man.

"It was whiſpered in Peterſburg, when the Empreſs heard of this defeat, ſhe could not contain herſelf from diſplaying the marks of her mortification; neither could ſhe refrain from exhibiting her diſtreſs by a flood of tears, at the loſs of her favorite guards. She wept bitterly!

"It is impoſſible to ſatisfy the public curioſity, in any minute detail of the war with the land forces of Ruſſia and Sweden, neither can the authenticity be fully relied on: The deſpotic and uncontrouled authority exerciſed by the Empreſs throughout her dominions, make it the more difficult to collect any ſatisfactory intelligence here; no papers being publiſhed which dare treat on the ſubject, nor have individuals the courage to meet together in a ſocial way, to liſp a word reſpecting politics-----Whether citizens or foreigners, it amounts to the ſame, if they are detected they are immediately ſeized and ſent to Siberia.

"It was laughable after the famous battle before mentioned, the Empreſs ſent an expreſs directly to Peterſburg, announcing the "ſucceſs of her arms;" ſhe took precaution however, even in this meſſage, to forbid any perſons ſpeaking concerning the engagement, and on every corner poſt in the city, advertiſements were by her placed to this effect; which indicated in a great meaſure on whoſe ſide the victory terminated: Had the Ruſſians have gained the advantage, they would not have been ſo cautious to have kept the ſecret---on the contrary, readily have exulted in their own favor, it being the policy of the court of Ruſſia never to avow the ſucceſs of her enemies arms, but to endeavour to turn them to their own advantage; neither will they acknowledge that they have been worſted in any action; but always deceived the public, by giving out, that they come off victorious, and without any loſs.

"A part of the Ruſſian army marched laſt winter to join their troops in Turkey, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon was uncommon, ſo that 20,000 men are ſaid to have fell a ſacrifice to the immoderate cold, beſide many diſabled and rendered incapable of duty afterw'ds. This is a prodigious number to have periſhed in a march! It appears almoſt improbable at firſt view, and you may be apt to incline to think it too much of the marvellous. It is not a Grecian or Roman ſtory, neither is it any part of the hiſtory of the Goths and Vandals, which overran in ſuch ſwarms the major part of Europe, ſomewhat in the eleventh century; but it is the Ruſſian army that I am ſpeaking of. No ſuch wonder---when we conſider the number of troops which the Empreſs can raiſe on an emergency; and in which, as I am informed, ſhe has now actually in arms 300,000---150,000 of which are on the borders of Turkey----80,000 againſt the Swedes, the reſt are in her fleet and galleys, or diſtributed in various parts of her empire---and if the war ſhould continue, it is thought that ſhe ſtill intends augmenting them.

"The command of the gallies was given to the Prince of Naſſau---they are built in imitation of the Turkiſh---it is concluded they are deſtinied on the ſhore of Swediſh Finland; there are upwards of 100, they ſailed with 20,000 men on board from Cronſtadt the 1ſt of July.

"We fell in with the Ruſſian fleet the 20th of July as we ſailed down the Baltic; eight leagues weſt end of the iſle of Gotland---the 22d, as we came in ſight of the Swediſh fleet ten leagues S. W. of Ocland, we computed them about 20 leagues apart, the Ruſſians ſtanding down, the Sweeds up the Baltic.

"The Ruſſians have by far the heavieſt metal, and the moſt ſhips---we ſailed in company during moſt of the day with the Ruſſians, which afforded us an opportunity, from our nearneſs to them, not only to aſcertain their number, but likewiſe to judge the ſtrength of their metal, viz. twenty-nine ſail of the line, five of theſe 100 guns each, five frigates, &c. We learnt in a more particular manner the number of the Swediſh fleet, from an Engliſh maſter of a veſſel who was brought too by a Swediſh frigate, ſtationed at ſome diſtance from the fleet, the Captain of which acquainted him, that the Swediſh admiral knew nothing of the Ruſſian fleet being out of the Gulph of Finland, and mentioned to him the force of their fleet---twenty-eight ſail of the line, and eight frigates, from forty to fifty guns each.

"The ſuperiority of the Swediſh ſeamen, is conſidered more than a counterpoiſe to the ſuperiority of the metal of the Ruſſian fleet.

"Such unlimited authority, and ſuch deſpotic will, has the Empreſs to keep all her motions in profound ſecrecy, that a ſtranger reſiding in Peterſburg or its vicinity, could not eaſily be perſuaded war was in her dominions---there being no hoſtile preparations in that city---but every circumſtance carries the appearance of quiet repoſe, and all ſeems to be huſhed in peace.

"Chevalier Paul Jones is not diſgraced, as was reported, he is diveſted of all command at this preſent time, but takes his rank as Le Contre Admiral, and his pay ſtill continues as ſuch. It is ſuppoſed that jealouſy is the cauſe of his removal from employment---he does not appear at court, but remains in Peterſburg as a private perſon."

* Livonia may be conſidered as the granary of the North, being very fertile in corn, which formerly ſupplied Sweden; but ſince it has been ceded to the Ruſſians in 1742, the Swedes are induced in time of ſcarcity to purchaſe all their corn here, by paying ready caſh.---This is ſaid to be the ground of the quarrel, as well as the king of Sweden laying claim to ſome parts of Ruſſian Finland, which formerly belonged to the Swedes.

Arrived in this Port yeſterday.

Ship Mary, Capt. Bonſall, from Grenada.
----- Johns, Gill, from London.
Brig Mercury, Gardiner, from St. Croix.
---- Mary, M'Keever, from Jamaica.
---- Sukey, Moffat, from Port-au-Prince.
---- Elizabeth, Harle, from Liverpool.
---- Active, Mendeville, from Madeira.
Schooner ---------, ------- from Hiſpaniola.
----------Tom, Harrimond, from North-Carolina.
--------- Beſs, -----, from St. Vincent. Two Days before her arrival the Captain was drowned.
Sloop Sally, Haughton, from Cape-Francois.

We hear the Brig Pomona, ----------, from Jamaica for this Port, was caſt away a few days ago in our Bay; the people were ſaved, but the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

WE, the ſubſcribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of the townſhip of Greenwich Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid defendant's eſtate, or have any of his effects in their hands, are deſired to make return thereof to the auditors, at the time and place aforeſaid, in order the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his eſtate as the law directs.

JOHN CARR,
ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
JOHN KERR.

Oct. 24, 1789.
§

Northern Liberties, Fourth ſtreet continued Nov. 3, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Sparks*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to

‡ CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Adminiſtrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named *Samuel Force*, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on and took away with him, a rediſh brown coat, a narrow black and white ſtriped jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad ſtriped calicoe waiſtcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned round hat. He is ſtraight made, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls over his ſhoulders, full faced, a little freckled, ſour countenance. Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID FENTON, living in Arch ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in Montgomery county, on the 17th inſtant, a ſtout pied C O W, fit for Beef. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM BURK.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons, } *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy, } *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

TO BE SOLD,

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of William Jones, deceaſed,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in Weſt-town townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Eſquires; whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good frame barn and ſufficient ſtabling adjoining, a good granary, a ſpring-houſe near the door, over a never failing ſpring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a ſufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the ſaid premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes and be informed of the terms, by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

§ JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

October 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of September laſt, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, at the nine miles ſtone, old York road, a ſmall brindle COW; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

CAME to the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, near Doe run, in Cheſter county, on or about the 27th of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old, has a white foot and ſtar, paces altogether in her common travel. As the ſubſcriber has taken good care of her and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to find an owner, he now notifies any perſon or perſons, having loſt ſuch a creature, to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take her away, if not, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. ‡ 2 w. JAMES PORTER.

October 2. 1789.

WAS taken up on the eleventh inſtant, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold according to law. ¶ ELIAS HORNING.

October 21, 1789.

Brandywine Hundred, New Caſtle county, Oct. 22, 1789.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 12th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round ſaid place; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and and place of ſale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor. ¶

ON *Saturday*, the 14th of November, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jerſey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the eſtate of Captain William Richards, deceaſed; any perſon deſirous of information touching the premiſes, may ſee a plan of ſaid lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER'S, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Eſquire, Councillor at law, in Trenton.

Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Montgomery county, October 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 10th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, a certain meſſuage and two ſeveral pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, the firſt containing 16 acres, more or leſs; the ſecond containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, Andrew Crawford, deceaſed, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Zimmerman, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Durdin and others, alſo ſundry goods and chattels, ſuch as ſtock, grain, farming utenſils, houſhold and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this inſtant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linſey ſtriped trowſers, and took with him a pair of linnen ditto, a white linnen ſhirt, and is ſuppoſed to have taken another with him, a pair of neats leather ſhoes, almoſt new, and ſilver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is ſuppoſed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to me, or ſecures him in Montgomery county gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner.

N. B. He ſpeaks the Engliſh and German very well.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Samuel Lefever, deceaſed, there will be expoſed to public ſale, at ten o'clock, on the 11th day of November next, on the premiſes, that valuable Plantation and Mills whereon Samuel Lefever lately lived, ſituate in Straſburg and Leacock townſhips, Lancaſter county, on the main road leading from Lancaſter to the Gap, Wilmington and Newport, 10 miles from Lancaſter and 37 from Newport, Pecque-creek running thro' the ſame. Said tract contains 346 acres of good lime-ſtone land, about 165 acres thereof cleared, near 30 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered. There are erected a good dwelling-houſe and large barn, beſides a number of other out-houſes; alſo a good Merchant and Saw-mill, the merchant-mill has one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, with three bouling-cloths. Said Plantation will be ſold in two ſeparate tracts, one with the Mills, containing from 119 to 146 acres, the other a farm, containing from 200 to 227 acres, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers, with a reaſonable proportion of watered meadow, plough and woodland to each. Any perſons inclining to view the lands before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to either Samuel Lefever, Joſeph Lefever, Hugh M'Cally, or William Reynolds, living on and near the premiſes. Attendance will be given and Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by THOMAS EVANS, and WILLIAM WEBB, executors.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a quantity of firſt and ſecond crop Hay. Oct. 7, 1789. †

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.---The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

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At the corner of *Market* and *Front ſtreets, Philadelphia,*

CAPT, and jeweled and other warranted watches,
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Clock and time-piece ſprings,
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Fuze chains and arbours,
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Catgut, large and ſmall,
Oil ſtones,
Pumice and rotten ſtone,
Magnifying glaſſes,
Slit pinions and bells,
Caſt braſs and forged work,
Large and ſmall bench vizes,
Large and ſmall turnbenches,
Hand and tail vizes,
Sliding tongs and cutting nippers,
Large and ſmall ſtakes,
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates,
Large and ſmall plyers,
Round noſe ditto,
Hammers and blow pipes,
Caſe ſtakes and hammers,
Pinion and frame guages,
Scales and weights,
Pocket compaſſes and dials,
Steel drill bows,
Bruſhes,
Large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files.

A Lady's elegant gold watch, and watches repaired at the moſt reaſonable rates. ¶

Philadelphia, October 15, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH RAWLINSON, late of the city of Philadelphia (widow) deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Executor.

*** A large three ſtory houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, to be lett, enquire of JOHN GARDNER, Keys-alley.

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